

## COMPLETION OF THE NEW EDITION—THE RELIGION OF DOUBT—THE RESOLUTION OF DESCARTES—JUSTICE OF THE ARISTOTELIAN TO PLATO—THE DEMAGOGUE AS PERSECUTOR.

London, September 17.

The ninth and concluding volume of Mr. Huxley's collected writings has been published by Messrs. Macmillan, and his scientific legacy to the world is now, I suppose, complete. It is not, however, to be understood that these nine volumes comprise all the previously published works of the author. They do not. Special treatises like that on the Crayfish, and the purely scientific work in physiology and other subjects, are not included. The aim of the present edition seems to have been to reissue all those essays and addresses which were intended primarily for the general public, rather than for the lesser world of science, together with some of those delivered before scientific bodies, yet not limited in interest by a purely technical treatment of the questions discussed. This, however, the reader is left to infer. The plan in pursuance of which writings have been included or excluded is not stated, nor are we told what volumes are here reproduced, nor whether all the contents of each existing volume may here be found. The information would be the more useful since the essays have been rearranged or regrouped, and no longer appear in the order to which we have grown used.

The devoted Huxleyan who has hitherto flattered himself that he possessed all the writings of his master must nevertheless buy this edition for the sake of the Prefaces. Each volume has a Preface of its own, longer or shorter. Some of these are merely bibliographical, some are autobiographical; in some you find in a concise and luminous form the author's last word on the problems of science or life or theology or of philosophy toward the solution of which he has striven in the volume itself. Prefaces have before now made a figure in literature, and some of them remain celebrated. Among more modern writers, the younger Dumas and Matthew Arnold are pre-eminent in the peculiar affluence which go to the making of a good Preface. Arnold's are known to all his admirers. Those of Alexander Dumas, his, were composed for a privately printed edition of his plays, of which 100 copies and no more were issued. The edition is therefore scarce. You may buy the seven volumes of his dramatic works for something less than 20 francs, in their ordinary shape. In the edition with the Prefaces you will be asked to pay five or six hundred; a considerable difference. In the present issue of Mr. Huxley's writings will be found, moreover, other matter not included in any of his own books, such as the fragment of Autobiography, with which the first volume leads off, and the pamphlet on the Salvation Army, entitled "Social Diseases and Worse Remedies," which ends the last volume.

Autobiographical, in one sense, all Mr. Huxley's writings are. He would not thank me for that remark should he ever see it. He is probably unaware how true it is; in other words, how on every page of every one of his books he impressed the individuality of the writer. Whether he is discussing science or religion, finding his way through the most abstract problems of metaphysics or crumpling up an antagonist, you feel the presence of the man Huxley. This man's place in nature is not doubtful. Science has claimed him for her own and he has done for science a kind of work of which none other has shown himself equally capable. But he is a born writer and a born fighter. The "but" is out of place. It is in part because he is a born writer and born fighter that he has been able to offer to science some service of which, during the last three decades or so, she has stood in great need, yet has found so few to perform for her.

I do not forget that Mr. Huxley has declared that, at twenty years of age and for many years afterward, he detested the trouble of writing, and would take no pains over it. That has been equally true of many other who, later in life, have won fame as writers. The time came when, whether they detested the trouble or not, they did take the pains without which little or no good writing is ever done. As to the fighting, that needs no comment. Mr. Huxley may fairly say that most of his has been done in repelling attacks. He did not begin. But his idea of defense has always been that which in warfare is known as the aggressive defense. You hear the trumpet-note in the sentence which concludes the Preface to the first volume. After explaining that, so far as the substance of the reprinted essays goes, he finds nothing to alter even in the oldest, bearing date 1856, he adds:

Whether that is evidence of the soundness of my opinions or of my having made no progress in wisdom for the last quarter of a century must be left for the courteous reader to decide.

The touch of humility in the phrase will deceive nobody. Mr. Huxley is as convinced as ever that he was and is right, and as ready as ever to do battle for the right. It is plain that he, like Descartes, and perhaps in a measure because of Descartes, early made the resolution to "take nothing for truth without clear knowledge that it is such." He puts that at the head of his latest confession of scientific faith. The great practical effect of it is, to his mind, "the sanctification of doubt." He might have found that sanctification a good deal farther back than Descartes, in Montaigne, of whom Pascal said:

He puts everything in doubt, a doubt so universal that it gets the better of itself, and he doubts whether he doubts; and doubting even this last proposition, his uncertainty revolves about itself in a perpetual circle, never settling him for the last quarter of a century. He insists that everything is uncertain, and those who assert that everything is not so; because he will pledge himself to nothing.

But scepticism for its own sake or as an attitude of mind was not to the taste of Descartes, nor is it of Mr. Huxley. The modern agnostic, borrowing from his great predecessor of the seventeenth century, has something to add. He deduces from this maxim, to take nothing for truth without clear knowledge that it is such, not merely the sanctification of doubt, but some much larger conclusions. Among them are "The recognition that the profession of belief in propositions, of the truth of which there is no sufficient evidence, is immoral; the disowning of authority as such; the repudiation of the confusion, beloved of sophists of all sorts, between free assent and more plausibly gagged dissent; and the admission of the obligation to reconsider even one's axioms on due demand."

These, says Mr. Huxley, "If I mistake not, are the notes of the modern as contrasted with the ancient spirit." And his admiration for Descartes leads him so far as to end in the conviction that he if any one has a claim to the title of father of modern philosophy. He has written, directly and indirectly, much upon Descartes, including the essay addressed, ironically enough, to the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Society, 1870, on the immortal "Discourse of Method." He has paid the Frenchman the compliment of christening his first volume of essays in the present edition "Method and Results," partly because of that essay, partly because the remainder set forth the results which, in his judgment, are attained by the application of the "Method" of Descartes to the investigation of problems of widely various kinds. But it is perhaps in a passage occurring in the Preface to "Hume" that the most condensed and explicit statement of Mr. Huxley's view of modern obligations to Descartes is to be found:

The development of exact natural knowledge in all its vast range, from physics to history and criticism, is the consequence of the working out in this province, of the resolution to "take nothing for truth without clear knowledge that it is such."

"COLLECTED ESSAYS, BY T. H. Huxley. London: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

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PROCTOR'S.—The Little Tramp.  
STANDARD THEATRE.—The Little Tramp.  
STAR THEATRE.—The Little Tramp.  
14TH STREET THEATRE.—The Little Tramp.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.  
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Influential Chinese feel certain that the Japanese will capture Peking; a Japanese army is advancing northward from Ping-Yang; Li Hsing Chang is still in power. —Members of the British Cabinet have been summoned to a special council on Thursday, to consider, it is believed, new developments in the relations between France and England. —The czar is said by his attendants to be suffering intense pain; the Czarowitz will probably act as Regent in the czar's absence from Russia. —The Crown Prince of Italy is reported to be betrothed to an English Princess. —The World's Fair at Antwerp closed.

Domestic.—Elections for the Legislature were held in Florida, the regular Democracy winning; the excitement was great, the State troops being kept under arms. —The New Jersey Legislature met and passed a resolution for adjournment sine die without transacting any business; several veto messages were received from the Governor. —Several persons were seriously hurt by a railroad collision near Massillon, Ohio. —Governor McKinley addressed great meetings in Kansas City, Mo. —Thaddeus Stevens's will has been sustained, after twenty-six years' litigation.

City and Suburban.—David B. Hill continued his efforts to prevent the nomination of an Independent Democratic State ticket; Judge Gaylor was reported to have had a talk with Maynard's master; progress was made in the negotiations for a union ticket against Tammany. —The Rapid Transit Commission met and received reports. —The cornerstones of the new Homeopathic Hospital building were laid. —Winners at Jerome Park: Copyright, Kennel, Armistead, Iola, Nero and McIntyre. —The stock market outside of Sugar was strong, but little was done in anything else.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, south winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 51.

The report submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday by Engineer Parsons, as the outcome of his investigations in Europe, is far from being superfluous; but it is the simple truth to say that his conclusions are merely confirmatory of the opinion long held by the most intelligent citizens of New-York. Mr. Parsons, as the result of his examination of European systems, declares himself unreservedly in favor of underground roads as the only solution of the rapid-transit problem in this city. This is the conclusion which the Rapid Transit Commissioners have already arrived at, and on the question whether a system of underground roads shall be built at the city's cost the people are to vote next month. No sane man now thinks that elevated railroads can ever provide genuine rapid transit.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Clearing House yesterday furnished the occasion for an interesting address by Mr. George G. Williams, the president of the Chemical National Bank and of the Clearing House Association. It is forty-one years since the Clearing House was established. It was a product of evolution, in which New-York led the way. The need of such an institution gradually became apparent, and then it was established. The purpose of the Clearing House is to make exchanges and settle balances between the banks, and the amount of business transacted by it is enormous. In ordinary circumstances its work attracts no public attention. There have been times of financial disturbance, however, when the action of the associated banks has been as conspicuous as it has been honorable and useful. The new Clearing House building will not rank with the larger of the new structures in lower New-York, but it will be an ornament to the city and will furnish ample room for the work of the association.

Mr. Goff played one of his trump cards yesterday. After this no one can speak of the "finest" without conscious irony or a mental

reservation as respects at least a considerable part of the force. It was an impressive objection that was furnished to the Committee in the spectacle of a hundred policemen who have been accused of brutal assaults on citizens of New-York. Notwithstanding the great amount of clubbing done, and although in three years 109 policemen have been tried for this offense, only four have been dismissed for this offense. Moreover, scarcely one of the offenders has ever been brought to trial in a criminal court, and all of them have added to their original crime of perjury in denying on oath charges that have been proved. It is a sorry showing indeed, and must open wide the eyes of many New-Yorkers to the real character of the so-called guardians of the city's peace.

The Shepard Democrats of Brooklyn are strongly inclined to give the Hill machine no quarter. In the resolutions which their General Committee adopted last evening there was nothing lacking in point of force and vigor. The denunciation of the Saratoga ticket and of the treatment of the Independents by the convention was inspiring. This element in the party is prepared for any emergency. The Shepards have not swerved from their purpose to make nominations of their own for all local offices, and in continuing the representative functions of the delegates who got so cold a shoulder in Saratoga they demonstrate their eagerness to join in a movement that shall embrace the State. At all events, both the Hill machine and the McLaughlin machine are to be fought tooth and nail.

## THE RISING TIDE.

Senator Hill while discussing the Gorman tariff last June predicted that it would throw New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut permanently into the Republican column. That was a startling prophecy for Democratic ears, but evidence is accumulating rapidly to indicate that it was well founded. The astonishing gains made by the Republicans in the Connecticut town elections this week point unerringly to a political revolution in that State. The heaviest majorities scored in local elections since the War are an earnest of a Republican victory in November unprecedented in many years. It is the same tremendous ground-swell which has rolled over Vermont and Maine and swallowed up the wrecked and helpless Democracy.

And what power can a trickster like Senator Hill have, despite a master as he may be over his political subjects in this State, to hold back this incoming tide? How helpless he is, intrinsically as he may, to prevent the inevitable Republican triumph which he deliberately and with keen discernment of the forces of public opinion forecast as the necessary consequence of Democratic treason and incompetence at Washington! To the popular revolt against the sacrifice of party pledges and the sale of law to trusts and monopolists is added the righteous revision of public conscience in this State against Hillism and Maynardism, pillage of judicial documents, defiance of the authority of courts, the theft of a Legislature and perversion of the declared will of the sovereign people. All the forces of good government in this town and throughout the State are arrayed against the corrupt and demoralized Democracy. The tide of Republican victory rising in New-England ought to reach high-water mark in New-York.

Senator Hill's infatuated partisans have been coming upon his skill as an organizer and upon his reputation as a leader who has always been invincible in his own State. His nomination was the one thing needed to protect Republicans against overconfidence and apathy. His well-known dexterity as a tactician and his prestige as a leader who has never been defeated have already exerted a stimulative effect upon Republican organizers and workers. They have accepted his nomination as a direct challenge to them to do their best and to bring out a full vote in every section of the State. As for Senator Hill's previous victories, every one knows that they were won when Maynard's crimes had not been committed under his master's orders; when the dissonances in the Democratic ranks had not been created by Snap conventions and systematic warfare upon the President's friends; when public conscience had not been aroused by treason against the State, defiance of the authority of the Supreme Court and wanton violations of the Eighth Commandment in the conduct of elections; when Sheehanism in Buffalo had not become synonymous with lawlessness; when Murphyism at Troy had not instigated murder at the polls, and when Tammany rule in this town had not been revealed as the abhorrent prostitution of all municipal functions to corrupt and mercenary ends.

The Connecticut gains in the local elections are all in the interest of good government. Republicans are to be heartily congratulated upon them, and upon the premonitions of even greater victory in that State a month hence. But it is here in New-York that the most important battle for reform and good government is to be fought. Victory here will imply emancipation from the worst and most demoralizing tendencies and forces in current politics. To that end the cooperation of all honest and upright citizens is earnestly solicited.

## THE REVENUE.

The customs receipts in September, the first month of the new tariff, were \$3,000,000 more than in the same month last year, while the internal revenue receipts were \$5,200,000 less than in the same month last year. These are the official figures, and while miscellaneous receipts were a little larger than last year, the net loss is nearly \$2,000,000, as follows:

	Sept. 1894	Sept. 1893
Customs	\$3,000,000	\$2,800,000
Internal Revenue	\$5,200,000	\$5,700,000
Miscellaneous	\$1,200,000	\$1,100,000
Totals	\$9,400,000	\$9,600,000

To appreciate the meaning of this statement it must be remembered that receipts in September might well have been expected to be much greater than in the following month, because the rush of foreign goods into the country to take advantage of lower duties would naturally be greatest at the outset, and because the monthly statement includes nearly all the heavy payments on goods taken out of bond which had been waiting for the passage of the tariff. On the other hand, the customs receipts in September of last year were exceptionally small, because of the prostration of business. In the extreme panic month of August they were only \$100,000 smaller than in September, so that the figures represented far less than the ordinary monthly receipts even for the last fiscal year, when a heavy deficit was shown. If in its first and presumably largest month, at least for the present, the new tariff yields not quite \$3,000,000 more than was realized at almost the lowest point last year, there is reason for much doubt whether the receipts for the remaining quarter will reach \$35,000,000.

This is, of course, in part because the sugar imports and duties for about half a year were anticipated by the Importations prior to the passage of the new law. But the loss from this cause will continue through the calendar year, and the demoralized condition of the sugar market indicates that consumption at the advanced price is falling off materially, so that the heavy importations, enough to satisfy about half a year's maximum consumption, may prove enough to meet the reduced consumption for a longer period.

Next comes the decrease in internal revenue, which is about equal to the entire receipts from the tax on whiskey last year. But this loss

must also be expected to continue in other months this year, and in this trade also the anticipation of increased taxation has placed in the market a supply equal to several months' ordinary consumption; but there is a marked decrease in the quantity consumed since the price was raised. It seems not unlikely that this loss of revenue will be prolonged into the next year. There is also a doubt, which the official returns do not as yet remove, whether the consumption of tobacco and beer is as large this year as in ordinary years.

Statements of expenditure never indicate with accuracy the actual cost of running the Government, and the outgo of nearly \$5,000,000 more in September than in the same month last year does not necessarily prove much. The increase, however, appears in every class of expenditures, and seems to indicate that large amounts were held back until the heavy receipts of August from whiskey had been realized, which have since been met. For the first quarter of the fiscal year the expenditures are only \$100,000 larger than last year, while the revenue, notwithstanding the enormous whiskey receipts, is still less than the outgoes. The Treasury officials are very hopeful, as usual, but have much to consider before they will be beyond all anxiety.

## THE NATIONAL ISSUE.

"The fight has just begun." Not a day passes without some renewal, in Democratic resolutions or addresses or speeches by men who represent the party's purpose, of the declaration by President Cleveland and Chairman Wilson that the new tariff is only a step toward the end, and that the Democratic party must follow it by further and more radical changes. A more radical of such avowals would fill an entire newspaper, wearying everybody and yet showing only what every intelligent man has observed for himself. Profoundly disgusted with its own handiwork, the whole Democratic party urges that it is only a beginning, and that the good work of progress toward Free Trade must go on. There is no doubt about this. State platforms and other authentic declarations prove it. In brief, the party upholds the new tariff only as a first step, and asserts that other steps in the same direction must follow. In Chairman Wilson's phrase at the Free Traders' banquet in London, the protective wall has been broken through at one point, but must yet be swept away. In the truest sense, this is the platform of the Democratic party for the contest of this year.

To nearly all practical men in business such a policy is about the worst that could be conceived. They have endured two years of Democratic agitation for a full year the form of the proposed Democratic tariff was under discussion, and the consequences have been disastrous beyond measure. If the Democratic party has nothing better to propose than a renewal of the struggle, in the hope of gaining more ground than it could gain by a full year of discussion and battle, business men have great reason to wish that the power to do mischief may be taken from it completely.

Men more cunning than could sometimes say that the only changes now desired are few and insignificant, such as free iron ore and coal and free sugar. But this is not honest, for Chairman Wilson was never more loudly applauded by the House than when he declared that the Senate bill as passed, with the supplemental bills which did not pass, would only be a step toward the performance of Democratic pledges and Democratic duties; and the President has backed him up. Nothing can be more certain than that the Democrats in Congress, at the very next session, if encouraged meanwhile by the votes of the people, will try to alter the present schedule in the direction of Free Trade. The new tariff as it stands is bad enough. But voters must realize that it is for the Democrats only a beginning. Give them but a vestige of encouragement and they will go further—as far as they can.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Democratic address which has been issued in New-Jersey gives notice that the ring which has robbed and disgraced the State for years, and was ousted by an indignant uprising of honest voters last year, so far as their votes could do it, means to regain its mastery of the State if it can. Past experience is ample warning that no methods, however criminal or dangerous, will be left untried. It is for the people of New-Jersey, just as in New-York this year, a crucial test of their own capacity for self-government. To "down" a ring of robbers by one spasmodic effort, and then by negligence or relapse into party servitude to let it regain control, does no good whatever; the last state of that man is worse than the first. More dependent than before upon the basest elements, emboldened by proof that no political crime brings any lasting penalty, the rascals only take care the next time to leave the decent voters less chance by any sudden uprising to get back the government into their own hands.

The struggle this year is to be intensified. It is expected, by the personal leadership of Senator McPherson, and a desperate effort by him to secure re-election. This will involve the election of a Democratic majority, and in using all the means at his command for that purpose he will contribute the whole to serve the racket ring because it can always control a Democratic caucus, and thus dictate the selection of officers if there is a Democratic majority. The election swindlers need money for their nefarious work, and the Senator never fails to find money for campaign expenses when he is a candidate. His own conduct during the last session of Congress was such as to disgust a multitude of his friends. Professing hostility to the income tax, he nevertheless consented by his own vote to make possible the report of the revenue bill containing that odious provision. Pretending anxiety for the defence of New-Jersey industries, he nevertheless allowed his vote to be used at every critical stage to support the Tariff bill which has inflicted upon those industries incalculable loss. To this one man personally the workmen of New-Jersey owe a severe reduction of wages, which they find compensated by no corresponding change in the cost of living.

Fighting for "vindication" under such circumstances, Senator McPherson must be expected to use all the resources at his command. But the Republicans have every reason to expect a splendid success, in spite of all his efforts. The known conduct of the Democratic party, and particularly the course of Senator McPherson himself, have been in the highest degree offensive to the workmen of New-Jersey. This was shown in the elections of this spring, and there is good reason for believing that at least as strong a feeling exists against the Democratic party today. No matter what excuses may be made for its conduct in Congress, no matter what form the Democratic organization may take in Hudson and other counties, where its favorite tools have been sent to State Prison; no matter how much the Democrats may proclaim unbounded prosperity, the honest voters know that behind the Democratic machine in that State will be found the same body of men by whom the State has been plundered so infamously, and by whom the industries of the State have been prostrated and the workmen deprived of part of their wages during the last two years.

The nominations for Congress are of the highest importance. On the Republican side only part have been made, but these represent the

popular choice. It is essential that these nominations should be such as to express the will of the very best elements upon which the Republican party has to depend, particularly in the great counties which, under the new apportionment, will control in part several of the districts. If the remaining nominations are made with good judgment, and with a determination to redeem the State permanently, it may be expected that New-Jersey will join New-York next November in overwhelming the Democratic machine.

## IN BAD COMPANY.

Justice Gaylor, who was nominated with Maynard's master and with the presiding officer of the convention that nominated Maynard a year ago, has not yet found time, or possibly a fitting opportunity, to get out of bad company. From motives which we do not fully understand and which he envelops in mystery he does not make known his intentions respecting a nomination thrust upon him by a convention which ejected his reform associates and then made a desperate attempt to use his public reputation as a reformer. If he is silent, his Democratic associate in the Supreme Court, Justice Cullen, who has been renominated without opposition from either party, is on record against Maynardism and Hillism. In his opinion in the Emans contempt case, delivered February 18, 1892, he described Governor Hill's flagrant violation of official duty and the orders of the Supreme Court in the following terms:

As to the return addressed to the Governor, this was delivered to Emans by the messenger in the Governor's office. But it appears that Emans, before going to the office, saw the Governor, to whom he stated that he had forwarded the returns by mail, and had come to Albany to see what could be done about it. The Governor referred him to the Deputy Attorney-General (Maynard), who was counsel for the Board of State Canvassers and for its individual members, and instructed him to do as that officer advised. What passed between that officer and Emans does not appear save by the affidavit of Mr. Emans, who states he was advised to obtain possession of the returns if he could legally do so. After this he received the return from the messenger, which delivery, approved it. This certainly constituted an implied authority from the Governor to Emans for the action taken. . . . The returns were not before the Board of State Canvassers, not because of any defect in the returns, but because of a disobedience of an order of the court by Emans, but because by the action of the Secretary of State, the Governor and the counsel of the Controller, the returns were taken from the several public offices, where they had been properly received, and were given to Mr. Emans.

That is to say, Governor Hill himself was responsible for the theft of election returns, which two Justices of the Supreme Court had ordered to be made out and transmitted to the proper authorities at Albany. Emans was the tool of Hill's friend, Hinkley, and was told by him to do the job. But it was Governor Hill who authorized the theft of the true official returns and enabled the Democracy to steal the Legislature. He was a lawbreaker defiantly resisting the processes of the courts, precisely as McKane was a lawbreaker in Gravesend a year ago and is now in Sing Sing as such. Yet Justice Gaylor, who fought McKane and overthrew treason against the State, has allowed his honorable name to be associated for a week with the name of this lawbreaker on the Maynard ticket. He is not doing himself justice. He is disappointing and astonishing his friends.

## LOOK OUT FOR HINKLEY.

When David B. Hill, in November, 1891, set out to steal the Senate of New-York he summoned to aid him two men whom he knew he could depend upon to do the work he had in view. One of these was to commit the actual theft of the election returns, if that should be necessary as a last resource, as it was; and he was Isaac H. Maynard, whom the people of this State last year by over a hundred thousand majority branded "thief." The other was to do the preliminary work, the juggling with returns, the canvassing-board trickery, which resulted in the "faking up" of a fraudulent certificate of election in favor of a man who was not elected by the people. The man whom Hill selected to do that work, and who did it to his master's satisfaction, was James W. Hinkley.

And now this same David B. Hill is running for the Governorship. He can hope to win it only by some colossal fraud upon the popular franchise. And the man whom he has chosen as chief manager of his desperate campaign is none other than this same James W. Hinkley, who did his abominable work in Dutchess County three years ago!

## CHARITY WITHOUT PITY.

Sorosis celebrated its twenty-seventh birthday with a discussion of the question, "Is the philanthropy of the present day more theoretical than practically?" Some complaints were made that philanthropy was rather more theoretical than practical when it expended its energies in building institutions and left the institutions to care for the needy as best they could. The preponderance of opinion seemed to be, however, that philanthropy had of recent years become more practical—in fact, that there was a new philanthropy clearly distinguished from the old. The old charity, it was said by one of the leading speakers, was synonymous with pity. It gave alms. The new sought to educate its beneficiaries to do without alms. The old relieved the distress of the moment; the new trained the distressed to work and help themselves.

This is perhaps a just view of the situation up to a certain point, but there is need to go a step further in order to appreciate to the full the meaning of the new philanthropy which abolishes pity. If indeed it will endure to be called by the name philanthropy at all. The old is objected to as involving pity, but in the minds of the more advanced students of social problems is not the new quite as open to objection as involving the idea of beneficence? Europe has become familiar with this notion. We are only in the earlier stages of its development. "Charity is an obliquity," says the Mayor of St. Ouen, France, and he only echoes the feeling, widely prevalent, that the idea of charity carries with it a stigma; that being voluntary, the recipients of its bounty are expected to be grateful, and gratitude with those theorists carries with it the relation of inferior and superior. This feeling is in essence Socialistic. It is the reassertion of the tramp's familiar doctrine that the world owes every man a living. To it charity which tries to conceal its character in the guise of education is quite as hateful as that which frankly throws its penny to the beggar. It does not ask for a chance for the poor to rise, but proclaims it to be the fault of society that there should be any need of their rising.

The members of Sorosis would no doubt abhor any such doctrine as this, this broadly stated. With love of their fellow-creatures they go through the world seeking where they may help and solace. To tell them that there is to be no giving of favors to the unfortunate, but that misfortune is to be abolished, and the poor are to take as a right what would have been a gift, is to threaten them with the loss of women's dearest privilege, self-sacrifice—for Socialism has no place for self-sacrifice. Nevertheless, the new philanthropy, just in the measure that it

loses the element of pity, whether it gives alms or educates, tends toward the Socialist's idea. It is only a step, but it is a step the direction of which is unmistakable. Charity without pity is not charity, whatever be its method or its aim; it becomes only a policy of State, an administrative function of far-sighted selfishness.

David Bennett Hill will do a little thundering down the ages as the American statesman who became violently indignant at an irresistible demonstration of his own popularity in his own convention.

The prize American snob is not the young man who goes to London and tattles to the leaders of fashion, aping their manners, accent and customs, praising their country and damning his own in the consuming ambition to win social recognition and favor. Nothing of the sort. The real American snob, whose stature dwarfs all others to the proportions of pygmies, is the Senator or Representative who goes to London to bask in the smiles of the British free-traders, where by ridiculing and maligning the commercial policy of the United States and pouring sentimental praise upon that of England he may pose for awhile as a statesman who has risen superior to the selfish claims of loyalty to his own Nation! The American statesman who wants to be patted on the back by the English enemies of American protection and to be assured by them that he is a very superior sort of person, far in advance of his fellow-countrymen in intellectual greatness, has only to go to the English capital and express his shame for the economic and commercial policy of his native land. The more scornfully he scoffs at American ideas and institutions, and the more gushingly he applauds those of Great Britain as the essence and double-distilled extract of all that is wise and good and truly great in modern statesmanship, the more securely does he anchor himself in the favor and friendship of the Royal British Society of Free-Trade Dinner Givers. Limited.

The old gang are indeed in the saddle in Brooklyn when men like McCarthy, McCarren, Coffey and Delmar make to get themselves appointed to represent Kings County on the Democratic State Canvassers. No wonder the Shepards state "badly" them. And yet those four men are a fair sample of the "regular" organization in Kings County. The revolt of self-respecting Democrats is the most natural thing in the world.

Maynard's bid is on the Democratic ticket! It cannot be wiped out. It cannot be concealed.

Philadelphia has ever been caught red-handed in the act of sending her paupers to New-York, a proceeding of Quakerlike frugality not recommended or justified by the precepts of Poor Richard's Almanac, and it is time that the immorality of such conduct was pointed out to her and discussed editorially in the columns of "The Public Ledger," the only way known to infuse ethical or other propositions into the Philadelphia understanding. It is to be hoped that, having now made the discovery that her economic practices have been found out, she will henceforward keep her paupers at home, or, if they must be extradited, try Baltimore. New-York has had enough of them.

The Tammany tiger is licking its lame paw assiduously, but it gets no better.

The shriveled mortuary remains of St. Anthony have been stolen from their reliquary in Padua and left stripped of their jeweled ornaments in the neighboring woods. He was a saint of the woods, patron of swineherds, of great celebrity among the canonized figures of the Church, and his remains, though exceedingly execrable and adust, deserved better treatment. Either his place of sepulture should have been more securely guarded or his relics should have slumbered beneath a less expensive and tempting re